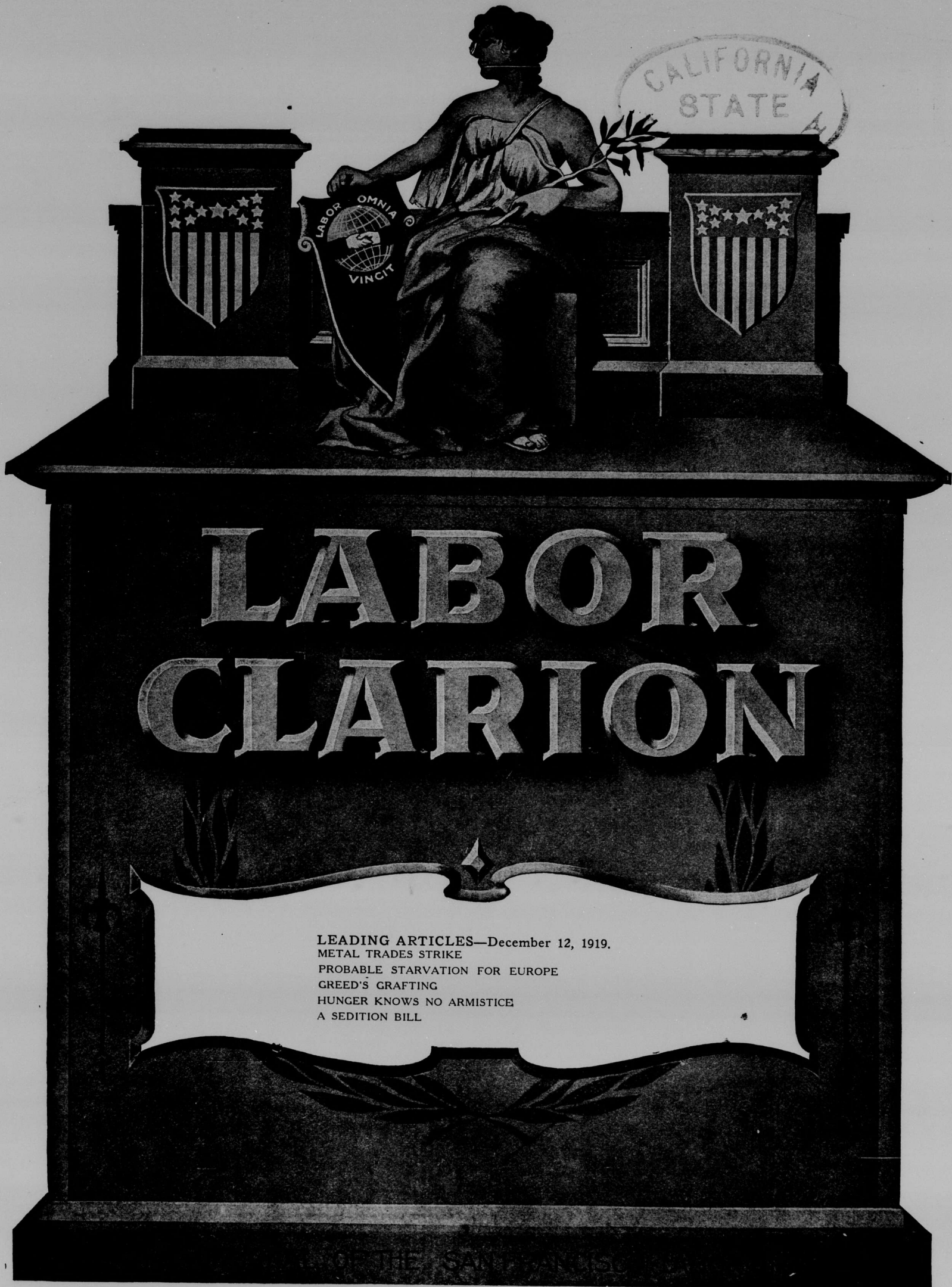


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LEADING ARTICLES—December 12, 1919.  
METAL TRADES STRIKE  
PROBABLE STARVATION FOR EUROPE  
GREED'S GRAFTING  
HUNGER KNOWS NO ARMISTICE  
A SEDITION BILL

OF THE SAN FRANCISCO





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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XVIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1919

No. 45

## Metal Trades Strike

While the shipyard employers continue to give out statements to the public to the effect that they have in the neighborhood of 11,000 men in their shops the general public has been thoroughly convinced that there is little truth in such assertions. The parade held a week ago Thursday by the striking unions demonstrated beyond a doubt that the mechanics who were employed in the yards have not returned to work and without these men the shipyards can do nothing more than make a bluff at building ships.

The latter part of last week Congressman John I. Nolan arrived in the city and went to work at once in an endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the strike as a whole but particularly directing his efforts toward bringing about an agreement between the unions and the Foundrymen's Association. In this regard his efforts have been crowned with success and the situation so far as the foundries outside of the shipyards are concerned is about adjusted. This will undoubtedly have an influence on the shipyard situation and the general opinion seems to be that there is now more hope of an early settlement than at any time since the strike started on October 1st.

The shipyards are still advertising throughout the country for mechanics of all kinds and at the same time placing large display advertisements in local papers pleading with the men to return to work or their jobs will be filled by strangers from the outside. The local advertisements plainly reveal the desperation of the employers in spite of the fact that the attempt to conceal their chagrin over their failure to secure mechanics with which to operate their plants is made.

The unions which are receiving strike benefits from their international organizations are continuing to pay the striking men weekly and arrangements are now well under way to pay those who are not so situated from funds being raised both in the Bay region and along the entire Pacific Coast. The 50-cent per week per capita assessment requested from affiliated unions by the San Francisco Labor Council is now beginning to come in and will furnish a steady fund from which benefits can be paid from now on. While the returns are neither as large or as rapid as was anticipated it is expected that the unions will continue to report increasing collections.

Two United States mediators from the Department of Labor are in the city at the present time and while they have made no move looking toward a settlement of the shipyard strike they say they stand ready to lend assistance in that direction whenever the time seems ripe or the opportunity to be of service is presented.

### CLERKS MAKE SUGGESTION.

The Retail Clerks' Union, the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union and the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union are urging trades unionists of San Francisco, when doing their Christmas shopping, to "be sure and ask the clerk who waits on you for his or her union card."

### RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES.

Developments in the strike of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union have come thick and fast during the past week and the situation is now more complicated than ever. Last Monday night some of the members of the union, said to be foremen, held a meeting in Eagles' Hall and organized what they call a Longshoremen's Association and gave out the statement after the meeting that they started with a membership of close to 1000. This the officers of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union dispute and say that while several hundred members of the union attended the meeting many of them destroyed their cards when informed as to the nature of the organization and declared their intention of remaining loyal to the old union.

On Tuesday evening the Riggers and Stevedores' Union held a special meeting at which the attendance was very large and voted to ignore the new organization and stand firmly for their contentions.

Reports were current Wednesday to the effect that the Waterfront Employers' Union had signed a five-year contract with the new organization providing for a wage scale much below that which prevailed when the strike was called.

### MATTRESS MAKERS' STRIKE.

Contrary to reports given out by the employers to the effect that they have practically full crews in their establishments representatives of the Upholsterers' Union declare that there has not been a single desertion from their ranks since the strike started and that the only employees in the non-union shops are incompetents who have been picked up from other lines of industry and that the shops could not turn out any appreciable amount of work if they had their establishments full of such persons. Three firms have withdrawn from the association of employers and signed up with the union and are doing all the business they can handle. The union is making arrangements to open up three fairly large co-operative shops on January 1st, and the officers of the union say when this has been accomplished they will be able to handle the normal business of San Francisco without the places of the obstinate employers.

### UNION LABEL CIGARS.

For the benefit of those who plan to purchase cigars for Christmas gifts the Cigarmakers' Union calls attention to the fact that some of the best cigars on the local market are made right here in San Francisco by union cigarmakers and the box bears the label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, which was the first union label in the United States, and which originated in San Francisco.

### CIGARMAKERS WIN.

The strike of the cigarmakers against several factories has been settled and the men have returned to work. The settlement was brought about through a compromise agreement which netted the workers a substantial increase in pay.

### "GENERAL CONSPIRACY" IS UPSET.

Federal Judge Dayton, known to trade unionists as an "injunction judge," has made a surprising decision in the case of the Eagle Glass Company versus members of the Flint Glass Workers' Union.

He has upset the "general conspiracy" theory that is frequently used against trade unionists, and rules that a member of a union can not be held for the unlawful act of an officer of the union, unless the member was a direct party thereto. The unlawful act Judge Dayton had in mind was a violation of one of his injunctions. The court held that because members pay dues to the union, part of which pay the salary of the officer charged with wrong-doing, does not in itself make the member liable when his representative commits an illegal act.

The decision marks the end of long litigation that started several years ago when Judge Dayton issued an injunction against national officers of the Flint Glass Workers' Union at the request of the Eagle Glass Company of Wellsburg, West Virginia. The company forced its employees to sign individual contracts that they would not join a union while in the employ of the glass concern. Later some of the employees discussed unionism with representatives of the Flint Glass Workers' Union and the latter were enjoined by Judge Dayton.

The federal court of appeals set aside the injunction, but on appeal to the United States supreme court Judge Dayton was upheld and the case remanded back to his court for trial.

Officers of the Flint Glass Workers' Union remained outside of Judge Dayton's jurisdiction and it was impossible to serve them with the writ, which was finally served on eight members of the union who live in Steubenville, across the Ohio river, and who work in Wellsburg, W. Va., in a union plant.

These men never associated with the attempt to unionize the Eagle plant, but the company insisted that as they were members of the union they were parties to this "general conspiracy." Judge Dayton held that the company must show in detail how the defendants attempted to induce the Eagle employees to break their contracts. As this was impossible, the Flints were discharged.

The decision does not affect the individual contracts, which have been upheld by the United States supreme court, nor does it indicate that Judge Dayton has less faith in labor injunctions, but it does sustain organized labor's opposition to the "general conspiracy" theory. The extent to which this theory can be applied is shown in a case against the United Mine Workers now pending in the United States supreme court. In this case the federal courts have successively ruled that every member of the United Mine Workers, regardless of his location in the United States, is party to the destruction of certain Arkansas mines several years ago, during a strike of miners. The coal owners sued for \$200,000 under the Sherman anti-trust act and secured triple damages. The "general conspiracy" theory is applied and every member of the United Mine Workers, regardless of where he lives, is held liable.



**PROBABLE STARVATION FOR EUROPE.**

By Richard Caverly.

These statements are based upon data gathered from a variety of sources. Some come from surveys made for the Supreme Economic Council. Some come from political, some from financial authorities. Some are American, some are British opinion. But in every instance the effort has been to take only that which is dependable.

The fear of what the winter may bring is stated upon the highest possible authority. It has been laid before the chancellories of Europe as a matter of transcendent importance. It was laid there with the declaration that thousands might perish from cold, and scores of thousands from starvation, if the production and stores of fuel and food were not increased.

"The problem of coal," the Supreme Economic Council was told, "now comes to the front as the greatest menace to stability and life in Europe."

With this warning were the details of a falling off in production of coal in Europe (excluding Russia and the Balkan states) from 679,500,000 tons in 1913 to a "probable production during 1919, based upon the experience of the first six months," of about 443,000,000 tons.

"In other words," it was added, "production has fallen to 65 per cent of normal. Consumption cannot be reduced in this ratio, 35 per cent upon certain vital consumers such as transportation and municipal and other essential services, so that a shortage for manufacture and household use must be on a far greater ratio. The solution of the opinion of distribution is vital if the non-producing states are not to collapse.

Elsewhere appear Mr. Hoover's own declarations that the population of Europe is "at least 100,000,000 greater than can be supported without imports;" that production "is not only far below even the level of the time of the signing of the armistice, but far below the maintenance of life and health without an unparalleled rate of import," and that to show the narrowness of the margin "a decrease of 20 per cent of Western Hemisphere wheat would not starve the West; it would starve Europe."

These were the bare facts of the case. Their potentialities weighed in the scales of knowledge of actual conditions in each country of Europe were held to justify abundantly the forecast of distress and worse that was submitted to the governments.

No observer of the present state of Europe has failed to comment on this prospect.

"Europe is facing a winter of very great privation," said Frank A. Vanderlin. "Most of Europe is in desperate need; unless its industries get started the very gravest social disorders and even social collapse seem probable," said the Round Table of London.

"In order to survive, Europe needs our products," said Paul M. Warburg, former governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

These are but three opinions from a series that might be continued indefinitely. They are cited merely to show that unofficial no less than official eyes see but one thing in Europe.

America's responsibility in the crisis on the score of the loans she has made and the balances due her from the routine operations of trade needs no other comment than that suggested by the nation's self-interest.

The question of moral responsibility may be stated in the words of Mr. Warburg, home less than a fortnight from three months' intensive study in England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Holland:

"The lesson that one brings home from Europe is that we must not stand by idly with folded hands while the world is drowning, but that it is our duty, and within our power, to arrest a movement which, if unchecked and permitted to run into extremes, will engulf us all.

"There are many who, disgusted and disheart-

ened, believe that we in the United States of America should wash our hands of Europe, and leave it to her to straighten out her own affairs.

"It is too late for that. By the decisive part we played in deciding the war and the peace, we have assumed a moral responsibility which we now cannot shirk, and even were we inclined to do so we could no more free ourselves from the meshes that now link us to Europe. For the future course of the world will be influenced very materially by economic forces and these forces we largely control, as, inversely, to a certain extent they control us. Europe's dilemma is so much more acute than ours that it places in our hands the key to the situation but at the same time the responsibility of using it wisely."

France's state, socially and financially, is serious and perplexing. There, more than in any other nation, it is said, the "poor see the rich silhouetted in their extravagance." Extravagance is, even today, a dominating condition. Throughout the war there was never a shortage of the necessities in France nor of the luxuries of life, if a man but had the money with which to buy them. The poor know this along and it rankles now more than ever as the curb of war has been loosened.

Financially, France's situation may be illustrated by the fact that her budget for 1920 will be 25,000,000,000 of francs, while her taxes will yield 10,000,000,000. During the war she imposed neither income nor excess profits taxes, and there is coming more and more general knowledge of the reproach regarding "this financial scandal" voiced by Lloyd George to Clemenceau during the peace conference.

**UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION.**

Beginning its spring term with a notable course in Americanization, the Extension Division of the University of California plans to make the coming year the most successful in its history. In addition to the new courses which are offered, the Extension Division will retain all the popular classes which have built up a solid reputation for the "away from the campus" department of the University.

The Americanization course which the Extension Division of the University offers in San Francisco will begin on January 12. Its purpose is to fit business men, social workers, teachers, clergymen and others to meet the problems presented by the alien in America. This institute is headed by John Collier, founder of community centers in New York and a national authority on immigrants and immigration. With Collier there will be Roy W. Kelly, an industrial expert, author of "Hiring the Worker," and Dr. Carol Aronovici, head of the Department of Housing of the State Commission of Immigration and Housing. The educational side of the work will be conducted by Miss Ethel Richardson, Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Miss Hulda Youngberg and Miss Ethel Swain of the Oakland School Department.

During the first two weeks in January 150 Extension Division classes will start in San Francisco. Courses will be given in business subjects, including stenography, typewriting, accounting, office management, commercial law, salesmanship, and investments; in economics, which includes foreign trade, insurance, and banking; in English, including instruction in all branches, both literary and practical; home economics, millinery, dressmaking, interior decorating, art metal work; nutrition and cookery; the French, Spanish, Russian, Italian, German, and Japanese languages; mathematics, music, public speaking, technical courses in mechanics and electricity; philosophy, biology and zoology.

The classes will be organized the first of the year, and full information can be secured or registrations made at the San Francisco office, 140 Kearny street.



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

**We Allow \$5.00**

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore



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MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**UNION MADE CLOTHES FOR UNION MEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



**HOT WATER AT THE SCRATCH OF A MATCH**

**GAS WATER HEATERS DO THE WORK**

Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

**Pacific Gas & Electric Co.**

San Francisco District  
445 SUTTER STREET

Phone Sutter 140



**GREED'S GRAFTING.**

Legislators scoff when they are urged to investigate allegations that a systematic effort has been made during the past two years to discredit so-called government ownership of railroads and prejudice the American public against any plan of railway reorganization short of the return of the transportation system to Wall street.

Hundreds of thousands of railway workers, in all sections of the country, who have been daily witnesses of and frequently unwilling participants in a nation-wide conspiracy of sabotage can recite circumstantial stories of wilful and wanton destruction of property and an orgy of waste and mismanagement that might influence even obdurate Congressmen could they be induced to give attentive ear.

It would require volumes to give in detail the devious devices that have been employed to increase operating costs. They range from deliberate padding of payrolls by the creation of unnecessary official positions to the reckless destruction of property.

Workmen employed in the Omaha shops of the Union Pacific Railway are cognizant of what has been transpiring during the reign of sabotage.

For more than two months the steel workers employed there have been unable to secure short rivets from the sub-storehouses, of which there are three, notwithstanding the general storehouse has ample supplies. They are compelled to take rivets five to eight inches long and cut them off to two, two and a half, and three inches in length, and unused portion goes to the scrap pile.

This same situation prevails as respects other supplies. Because of the inability of the workers to secure standard size timber, bolts, they are compelled to cut off several inches, and the value of the material thus wasted equals the wages of eight or ten men every day.

Timbers measuring 7x12 and 8x12 inches are cut down to 5x9 inches and used as draw timbers. Heavy timbers are reduced for drawblocks and short draft timbers, this operation entailing a loss of from one and a half to two inches for each timber thus employed.

Timbers three to five feet long, which could be profitably used in many ways, are sawed into stove lengths, a complete loss to the corporation.

Questioned about this practice, a worker who was engaged sawing timbers replied: "These are my instructions—the bosses must have blocks to burn in their furnaces."

When employees in charge of the timber yards were interrogated concerning the great wastage in reducing timbers, they frankly declared that it is being done "to beat the government."

On October 17 word came to the Omaha shops that government inspectors were soon to make a visit and orders were given to give the departments a general overhauling. Notwithstanding that laborers adequate for this work were available, ten car repairmen were detailed to clean up, and several days were given to this work.

The wage of laborers is 45 cents per hour, while the wage of the men who rendered this service is 72 cents per hour.

Questioned about this practice of delegating high-salaried men to do the work of low-salaried laborers, a worker replied: "The bosses encourage the laborers to loaf, because they are Italians and know they won't say anything if inquisitive inspectors make inquiries."

The shops are on a ten-hour-day basis, and every morning from a half to an hour is wasted because it is too dark to work.

"We wish the government would send inspectors out here who would take the employees into their confidence, instead of officials," remarked a worker, bolder than the others. "We could tell them something that would open their eyes, and they could see without much seeking that everything we charge is absolutely true."

**IRON AND STEEL STRIKE.**

The National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers, November 24, 1919, held the largest meeting in its history, and every important action was taken unanimously.

The Committee has been in session but a short time when the Steel Company press agencies were at their usual tricks. A rumor was started that the National Committee was about to call the strike off. The action of the Committee, in response to the request for a definite statement of its policy for circulation among leaders and workers who have been subjected to the constant propaganda of discouragement and division carried on by the steel companies, was a unanimous vote to continue the strike just as long as necessary to win.

The following statement was authorized by John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers.

"Defections among strikers are exceedingly few, be it said to the everlasting glory of steel workers, especially the hundreds of thousands of those foreign born whom Gary's press agency has hounded and calumniated. Those mills which are operating have 75 per cent or more of their forces composed of imported strike breakers, floaters, hoboes, all green and inexperienced, and often as many go half negroes. Steel mills are disorganized and crippled and unable to produce better than ten to twenty per cent normal. After thoroughly reviewing the situation, and with no blinking of fact that steel mills have in individual cases as many as three-quarters in numbers of the strength of their normal working forces, the National Committee adjourned tonight with renewed courage to fight Garyism to a finish and with confidence that the mills can be kept crippled just as long as necessary to win. Steel production is less than one-quarter of normal and we can and shall keep it down to there.

"Whether Gary knows it or not, there can be only disorganization, smoldering resentment, waste and loss for the steel industry until this strike is settled by the granting of human American standards of hours and wages. Meanwhile, American industry has Gary to thank for its suffering and for loss of rich opportunities for foreign trade lost to this country by the refusal of Gary to negotiate with his men or their representatives."

This was further amplified by Wm. Z. Foster. He said:

"The National Committee meeting was the largest we have ever had. Stock was taken of the situation all over the country. They examined the condition of each town and each mill in each town. This careful and prolonged scrutiny of the situation where every possible fact which we had at our command was assembled together, led to a unanimous vote for the prosecution of the strike. A thorough stock was taken at this meeting. Every element was carefully looked into; every bit of data was made the joint property of all; every weak spot was carefully gone over. The joint opinion of the committee is unanimous to the fact that the strike situation is satisfactory.

"Our men aren't breaking—they are sticking. They have no intention of breaking. And so the country is not getting steel. Steel can't be produced with scabs. So, while there is smoke from considerable numbers of plants, the production in all mills is woefully low, and in many mills it is negligible. Of this production a very large amount is being returned. We get this every day from the railroads. We are willing to let them have as much of this scab labor as they want.

"No one would have believed beforehand that so large a strike could have been carried on over such a period, and go on with the nerve and resistance of the men unshaken."

**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
**OVERALLS & PANTS**

UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**



## "A Check on Waste"

One of our meter readers working in the Haight and Ashbury district on October 22d found that the meter for a pair of flats showed water delivery of 8900 cubic feet since the previous meter reading 31 days before, or 287 cubic feet (2153 gallons) a day.

It was evident that something was wrong, so the owner was immediately advised to have his plumbing inspected.

Six days later the meter was again read. This time it showed water delivery of 4072 cubic feet for the 6 days, or 678 cubic feet (5185 gallons) a day.

Our inspector found that this enormous water delivery was due to a badly leaking toilet.

The owner now lost no time in having repairs made, with the result that when our meter reader returned to the premises on November 21st, he found that the consumption was normal, amounting to 34 cubic feet (255 gallons) a day. To make assurance doubly sure we took a second meter reading 4 days later.

We have sent that flat owner a copy of our folder "A Check on Waste," so that he may learn how to read his meter and know when to look for leaks.

Incidentally, we adjusted the abnormal bill in accordance with our liberal policy in such cases.

Why not write, telephone or call for a copy of "A Check on Waste" and use it to keep your water bill normal? We want to help you in this matter.

**SPRING VALLEY**  
WATER COMPANY



**ABOUT THE "OUTSIDE AGITATOR."**

Certain employers who are trying very hard to keep their industrial policy back in the middle ages are fond of pointing to the "outside agitator."

The Outside Agitator! Great discovery. Caught, at last. Here is the root of the evil.

Have no dealings with labor unions because there is an Outside Agitator in their midst.

Simple. Why didn't somebody think of that before?

But—

Unfortunate that there has to be a "but" to spoil anything so beautiful.

But—it isn't so. That's the only trouble. It's a good idea, but it is a false idea.

The trade union movement knows no such thing as an "Outside Agitator." The trade union movement came into being because modern industry made it necessary for working people to combine their abilities and their strength and their resources in order that they might be able to deal on something like even terms with an employer who himself represented a pooling of strength and resources. Modern industry made trade unionism indispensable to the welfare and safety of the race.

Labor unions elect and pay men to represent them. Some of these men are called secretaries, some treasurers, some presidents, some business agents. It is these men to whom some employers refer as "Outside Agitators." As a matter of fact they are Inside, not Outside. They represent the men who elected them. The machinery of democracy, which the labor movement respects and understands and fights for, put those representatives where they are.

The chosen representative of a union is no more an Outside Agitator than is the president of a corporation, or the superintendent of a plant.

Those who think they can stop progress by calling names are sadly wrong—especially when the names don't fit.

**ORPHEUM.**

The Orpheum promises another great new show for next week. John Hyams and Leila McIntyre who, like good wine, need no bush, will appear in the model playlet, "Maybloom," which gives Mr. Hyams abundant opportunity for the display of his dry, unctuous humor and enables Miss McIntyre to introduce her famous "Quaker" number and exhibit her delightful ability as a comedienne. The famous Rigoletto Brothers, Charles and Henry, will present their versatile entertainment entitled "Around the World," in which they will have the support of the Swanson Sisters and a capable company. The Rigolettos do most everything and do it well. They introduce feats of legerdemain, song and dance, juggling, posing, acrobatic, stadium, yodelling and work on the aerial ladder. They also appear as street singers. They perform all their feats in appropriate costumes and represent India, America, China, England, Italy, Holland and Greece. This is by far the best act these twin brothers have had and it may be pleasantly anticipated. Charles Cartmell and Laura Harris will appear in a new song skit called "Golfing with Cupid." George Watts and Belle Hawley will offer "Laughs Coated with Melodies." Watts provides the fun and Miss Hawley the melody, the result being most enjoyable. James F. Fox and William H. Ward, who have been partners since January, 1867, and have for over fifty-two years delighted the amusement public, justly entitled themselves "The Record Minstrel and Vaudeville Team of the World." The only thing old about these two men is their ages; otherwise they are still young. Al and Fanny Stedman in their "Pianocapers," and Elizabeth Brice, Will Mor-

rissey and company of twenty in "The Overseas Revue" will be the only holdover in one of the most remarkable, meritorious and novel bills ever given in vaudeville.

**CONSUMPTION OF BUTTER.**

That the per capita consumption of butter and cheese in the United States is lower than in other countries was shown by a number of charts compiled by the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture and exhibited at the recent convention of California Creamery Operators at the University of California Farm at Davis.

Denmark leads in the per capita consumption of cheese with an average of 12.5 pounds. The United Kingdom comes second with 10 pounds, France and the Netherlands third with 8 pounds, and fourth the United States with 3.5 pounds. Canada, New Zealand and Argentina were below the United States with 3 pounds.

Australia used the most butter with an average of 25.75 pounds per person each year. New Zealand is second, with Denmark and the United Kingdom third. The United States is fourth with a consumption of 17 pounds, Canada fifth, Switzerland sixth, Italy seventh, and Argentina eighth with an average of 1.75.

Buy Government Savings Stamps regularly. Savings Stamps cost \$4.18 in July.

**CO-OPERATIVE CONVENTION.**

One of the biggest events of the year 1920 in the Pacific states labor and co-operative movements is the 18th Annual Co-operative Convention which will be held in Richmond, California, February 27, 28 and 29. Delegates from co-operative and organized labor groups from every state in the West will be present, and an attempt is being made to make this co-operative convention the most important gathering of its kind ever called in this country.

Co-operative stores in California have a combined membership of nearly 6,000, and it is safe to say that a delegate for every fifty of these will attend the convention. Other states that will have representation are Washington, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Montana, Texas and Utah. In addition to these, fraternal delegates from co-operatives and labor unions in many other states will attend.

**COOKS WANTS MORE PAY.**

Cooks' Union No. 44 has adopted a new wage scale calling for a weekly wage of \$60 for chefs employed in houses where five or more cooks are employed and \$50 per week for chefs having less than five cooks under their supervision.

The new wage scale has been endorsed by the local joint executive board of the culinary crafts and has been submitted to the San Francisco Labor Council for approval.

**BOSS SAYS:-****FIRST TO SIGN UP WITH THE UNION**

Never on the unfair list. Am sticking with the Union.

**WILL UNION MEN STICK WITH ME?**

Ask for this Label



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**Buy Union Made Gifts**

*This year more than ever*

**Buy Practical Presents**

You can select your presents—all bearing the Union Label—from the following:

SHIRTS  
Night Shirts  
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Underwear  
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Suspenders  
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Socks  
Neckwear  
Collars  
Cuff Links

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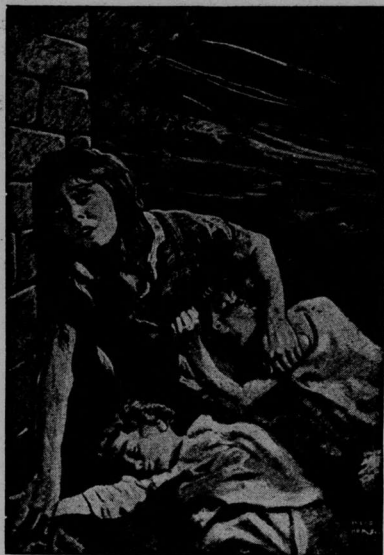
ALSO  
LOS ANGELES  
AND  
SACRAMENTO



## Hunger Knows No Armistice

NEAR EAST RELIEF — 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

This picture, painted especially for the Near East Relief by M. Leone Bracher, vividly portrays what words fail to express—the horrible suffering of the women and children of Armenia and adjacent countries. Peace has blessed Europe and America for more than a year but in Western Asia conditions more frightful than any war-time experiences of the martyred populations of Belgium and France still exist. Thou-



sands of women and children escaped massacre by the Turkish soldiers only to face the terrible agonies of death by starvation.

Col. William N. Haskell, joint high commissioner by authority of the Paris Peace Conference and representative of the Near East Relief in Armenia, recently cabled to the United States that 800,000 destitute Armenians will starve unless food is provided for them until next year's harvest. He estimates the minimum requirements are 7,000 tons of flour a month and one full cargo of supplies for 150,000 children for Armenia and \$500,000 monthly for relief in the Caucasus.

The Near East Relief, 1 Madison Ave., New York, is at present the only organization giving aid to these suffering people, and lack of funds still prevents the reaching of more than a small part of the stricken people.

### MILK WAGON DRIVERS.

At its weekly meeting the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union paid a death benefit of \$150 to the relatives of the late R. B. Laird, an old and highly esteemed member of the union. The sum of \$84 was paid in sick benefits to members.

The union has paid a total of \$125 into the fund being raised for the San Francisco Labor Council for the benefit of the union men and women on strike or locked out in San Francisco.

### WHAT THE CENSOR SAW.

Professor Clair Haydn Bell, in charge of censoring at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey, writes with approval of the Chief Military Censor, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, U. S. A., "What the Censor Saw." The article reveals the innermost thoughts of the American soldiers as they embarked from America for the front. There are letters from a boy to his mother, from a husband to his wife and baby, from a father to his daughter, from a brother to his sister. Fragments of letters bear out Professor Bell's statement, "He lacks imagination indeed who does not realize the heart tug and pulse quickening which were felt by our fighting men as they entered the port of embarkation, the portal of the blood-soaked battlefield of Europe—as they crossed the gang-plank separating them from kith and kin, and leading them to the vivid perils of the seas and trenches."

Sentences from some of the letters are as follows:

When I bid her good-bye she only said about two words, and then broke down and cried. Her cries just broke my heart—I could not control myself any longer—my heart was broken.

What was before most worth living for seems now most worth dying for—if need be. But we shall hope and pray for a new and blessed reunion.

I have not slept since I left you, but have thought constantly of you and the angel kiddies.

Damn the censor— You were so dear this morning to send me off with a smile, for it was the hardest thing we ever had to do.

Professor Bell writes, "Not all were men who faced the perils of the submarine. There were many telephone operators, Red Cross workers, and nurses who made the transatlantic trip, and these, though often even more unheralded than the men, yielded nothing to them in bravery and devotion."

### UNION RESTAURANTS.

The unions of the culinary crafts are urging trade unionists to patronize union hotels, cafes and restaurants. Labor organizations planning

Christmas dinners or banquets are urged to get in touch with the culinary unions which will furnish them with a list of houses "fair" to the culinary workers.

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San Francisco

Portland





# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

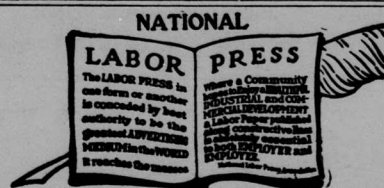


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ASSOCIATION

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1919.

One favorite plan of the red brigade is to attempt to silence criticism of their crazy conduct by asserting that their critics are playing the game of the employers. Sensible men who have the interests of the workers at heart rather than the spreading of propaganda for the purpose of ushering in an early Utopia, will not be influenced in the slightest degree by the unfounded assertions of the Soviet chiefs. They will go on exposing the deceitful scheming of the world savers and continue to advocate the policies of the trade union movement which have rendered the workers of this country such splendid service. In Seattle and Winnipeg these dreamers succeeded to such an extent in deceiving the workers that in both of these cities it is now necessary for the labor movement to battle for its very existence and there are elements in San Francisco who hope to bring the workers of this city to the same condition. Fortunately, however, they are not able to get a hold here.

Senator Poindexter and others who are complaining about officers of unions promoting strikes because their salaries do not stop when the workers cease to work are barking up the wrong tree. The officers of unions are generally considerably more conservative than the rank and file and their salaries are much more secure when the members are at work than when they are out on strike. The conservativeness of the officers usually furnishes the radicals with ammunition to throw at them, and while there is here and there among the officers of unions a jellyfish who is without sufficient courage to oppose unwise action on the part of the rank and file, he is the exception and not the rule. The average officer is not afraid to stand up and fight the radicals when they propose dreamy propositions, and always desires to avoid strikes whenever possible to do so without the sacrifice of principle and justice. In the spreading of propaganda of this kind there appears to be perfect harmony between the enemies of labor outside the unions and the radicals inside the movement. Both are preaching exactly the same doctrine and there is a strong suspicion in the minds of many men of labor that detective agencies in the service of labor crushing employers are at the seat of the conspiracy.

## A Sedition Bill

Congressman Martin L. Davey of Ohio has forwarded us a copy of a bill drafted by the Attorney-General and introduced by him (H. R. 10650), entitled "A bill defining sedition, the promoting thereof, providing punishment therefor, and for other purposes" and asks for comment on it.

The word sedition is defined in the bill as follows: "Whoever with the intent to levy war against the United States, or cause the change, overthrow or destruction of the Government or of any of the laws or authority thereof, or to cause the overthrow or destruction of all forms of law or organized government, or to oppose, prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or the free performance by the United States Government or any one of its officers, agents, or employees of its or his public duty, commits or attempts to commit any act of force against any person or any property, or any act of terrorism, hate, revenge or injury against the person or property of any officer, agent or employee of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of sedition, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding twenty years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

There can be no legitimate objection to the language quoted insofar as it provides for the punishment of acts, threats or attempts of violence, with the intent to overthrow the Government, its laws or the administration of any law of the United States, but it is otherwise with the new terms condemning "any act of terrorism, hate, revenge, or injury against the person or property of any officer, agent or employee of the United States." The language used has no definite meaning in legal jurisprudence, therefore the widest imaginable discretion is conferred on a jury to declare what particular acts constitute terrorism, hate, revenge or injury, and because of this fact there is present the possibility for officers of the United States government to use the machinery of such a law for the establishment of the most oppressive tyranny imaginable. While there is doubtless need for some legislation of this kind as a protection against the wild imaginings of some radicals, the latter part of Section 1 of the proposed bill is too dangerous to merit approval by those who believe in democracy.

Section 2 of the act visits almost equally severe penalties upon the mere publication by print, picture, sign or word, of any argument or teaching that might in the minds of a jury tend to establish or justify any of the acts prohibited in Section 1 of the act. This delivers into the hands of prosecutors and courts a virtual censorship over all that might be advocated or published of a political nature and believed to be of a character to incite violence or the promotion of sedition.

Section 3 provides for deportation of aliens who have been previously convicted under the act and have been released after serving their sentence.

Section 4 authorizes the cancellation of the citizenship papers of naturalized citizens and their deportation to the same extent as under Section 3.

Section 5 instructs the Department of Justice to furnish the Secretary of Labor with information enabling him to carry out the deportations authorized by the act.

The bill attempts to cover in a national way about the same ground covered by the criminal syndicalist law in the State of California and other states.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Exchange your bond coupons for Government Savings Stamps. Make your interest money draw interest also.

President Wilson's determination not to withdraw the Peace Treaty and resubmit it to the Senate is the proper thing to do. The Executive Department of the Government did its duty when it negotiated the treaty and submitted it to the Senate for ratification. By leaving it where it is responsibility for continuation of the war must rest upon the Senators, a minority of the membership of the body, who have stood in the way of ratification and ending of the war. When the time comes the American people will take care of the Senatorial politicians who are to blame.

Withdraw your trade from the Emporium and transfer the account to some other concern. The Emporium is on the "We don't patronize list" of the Labor Council, because it will not pay the same wages to women as to men, and because it will not permit its employees to belong to a labor union if it at all can help it. Just as this country could not be half free and half slave, so can not in this city a concern be half right and half wrong with organized labor. It must be taught the same lesson as once was taught to Marshall Fields in Chicago, to recognize the jurisdiction of every union whose members should be employed. The Emporium is unfair to Labor. Stay away and do business elsewhere. That is the best Christmas present its patrons can give to the labor movement of San Francisco.

The coal barons are raving in their anger over the exposure of their greed by Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo who said that 300 per cent profit was a common thing among them. They are filling the columns of the public press with assertions that they have actually been losing money and very much abused patriots. Strange how so many of them have become millionaires while operating their mines at a loss. Stranger is their patriotic desire to continue in the business which returns them no profit on their investment. McAdoo says his statements are based upon excess profits tax returns to the Treasury Department by the mine operators. Does anyone believe that these greedmongers exaggerated their profits in their reports to the tax collector? It is much more likely that they covered up profits and pocketed much more than their income reports show. At any rate the general run of intelligent Americans will take Mr. McAdoo's word for it until the mine operators have something more convincing to offer than their own unsupported assertions. Mr. McAdoo says he knows that this is so because, as secretary of the treasury, he examined the income tax statements. He did not see the 1918 tax statements because he left the treasury before they came in, but he does not indicate that they showed any lower profit. Mr. McAdoo says he believes the mine owners should pay a wage increase and not pass it along to the public. It is nice to have somebody come along like this and turn a mystery inside out. Out of "shocking and indefensible profits" ranging "from fifteen to two thousand per cent" surely the mine owners ought to find the moderate increase suggested by Secretary Wilson—an increase in wages of some 31 per cent. We are obliged to Mr. McAdoo for the facts he has given and we hope the coal operators will understand that Americans are growing more averse every day to profiteering.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Dean Jones of Yale is credited with this definition of freedom of speech: "The liberty to say what you think without thinking what you say."—Chicago Tribune.

As soon as people were told to wear their last year's clothes, the price of thread and clothes brushes went up.—Washington Star.

"Is there any way a man can avoid paying alimony?" asked the friend who was seeking free advice.

"Sure," replied the lawyer. "He can stay single or stay married."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Miss Smart—I don't know what's the matter with that little man over there. He was so attentive a few moments ago, and now he won't even look at me.

Mrs. Blank—Perhaps he saw me come in. He's my husband.—Macon Telegraph.

Bix—I wonder why a Scotchman always says "hae" for "have?"

Dix—Possibly it's on account of his thrift. He saves a "v" every time he does it.—Boston Transcript.

Wife—Dear John, mother was so pleased with all those nice things you said about her in your letter to me. You see, she opened it by mistake.

Hubby—Yes, I thought she would.—Baltimore American.

Judge (to witness)—Why didn't you go to the help of the defendant in the fight?

Witness—I didn't know which was going to be the defendant.—Boston Transcript.

"What's the dispute about?" demanded the proprietor. "Remember, in this store the customer is always right."

"He says you're an old shark," explained the clerk briefly.—Publishers' Weekly.

"Look here, Dan, what's the use o' blowin' in money on a lawsuit. Why don't you an' Casey settle it out o' court?"

"Settle ut out o' court? Look at the size o' him."—Life.

"What made them fire that chairman out of the window?" asked the Bolshevik.

"He insulted one of our most revered principles," replied the anarchist. "The first thing he said was, 'The meeting will come to order.'"

An Irishman was recently traveling in a train accompanied by a clergyman, when two very stout old ladies entered. They placed themselves one on each side of Patrick and he was much crushed between them. The clergyman, on seeing Pat so placed, remarked: "Are you quite comfortable?" To this question Pat quickly replied: "Sure, sorr, Oi haven't much room to complain."

Mary, up from the country, got into a bus. Presently the conductor said affably: "Your fare, miss." The girl blushed. The conductor repeated, "Your fare, miss," and the girl blushed more deeply. By this time the conductor began to look foolish. After a pause, he again repeated: "Miss, your fare." "Well," said the girl, "hey do say I'm good-looking at home, but I don't see why you want to say it out loud."

## MISCELLANEOUS

## AN EXTRA GUEST FOR CHRISTMAS.

By Alice Manning Dickey.

Holly in the window, turkey in the oven, presents weighting down the glittering tree, Christmas cheer in the air!

Can't you make room for one more guest in your Christmas heart—especially if it happens to be a little child whose eyes are big and lonesome, and whose little body looks as if it had been hungry for a good long time?

For just 10 cents you can feed the hungry stomach of such a child on Christmas day. For \$3 you can care for it for the whole of the Christmas month. And if you can dig down in your Christmas pocket-book and pull out \$36.50 all in one lump, you can be godparent to a little boy or girl for a whole year, being put in touch with it through correspondence.

What kind of a child? Well, what do you think about a little ten-year-old boy who for three years worked every day from sunup to sundown, sawing up branches of trees for fuel? He must support one crippled leg with a huge stone while he worked. One end of a huge cross-cut saw was pressed against his tiny chest, the other braced against the ground, as with outstretched arms he drew toward him the branches which were to make fuel and earn 40 cents a week for himself and an old grandfather.

Or how about a little six-year-old girl who, when the Germans carried away every boy baby from her town, was thrown to the pavement by a burly German when she proved to be a girl? She is permanently crippled. Her mother was taken away by the Germans, her father killed in the war.

These are just two of the 3,000,000 French orphans of the war. They are being taken care of now, but thousands of others are without help or friendship. All are fatherless, many have lost their mothers, either taken away by the Germans or dead from exposure, privations, or in the bombardments. The Fatherless Children of France, an American organization co-operating with a similar one in France of which Marshal Joffre is the head, is trying to furnish American aid to the extent of ten cents a day per child, to add to the tiny pension the French government has been able to grant orphans of the war. Every cent contributed for a child goes directly to it. Not one penny is used either in this country or in France for any other purpose; the expenses of the work are borne by generous friends.

Can't you add one of these children to your Christmas list? Not only the money but your friendship will mean to such a child a new belief in the providence of God, a new love and thankfulness, and will help to wipe out the memories of horror and suffering and the unthinkable atrocities which these children have witnessed.

To become a "godparent" to a child, or to make a Christmas donation, write to Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, chairman of the special campaign committee of this organization, who will mail a booklet of translated letters from some of the little children already helped, to anyone who will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope of business size to her at Room 928, 410 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

## COOPERS.

The new wage scale and working agreement of Coopers' Union No. 65, calling for approximately an increase of \$1 per day, has received the unanimous indorsement of the San Francisco Labor Council. The agreement has been accepted and put into effect by all employers, it is said.



# Teachers' Section

Edited by San Francisco Teachers' Federation No. 61

## CHINESE EDITOR TO SPEAK AT INSTITUTE BEFORE UNION SECTION.

Dr. Ng Poon Chew, editor of the "Chung Sai Yat Po," the Chinese publication having the highest reputation of any printed in that language in America and vice-president of the China Mail S. S. Co., will address the afternoon session of the Teachers' Institute on Monday, Dec. 15, at 1:30 o'clock.

Dr. Ng's address will be on "The Shantung Question," on which he is well qualified to speak. Dr. Ng was one of the prominent figures in the Chinese republic movement and is an authority on Chinese affairs.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Roncovieri, this session of the institute will be held under the auspices of the San Francisco Teachers' Federation, and the second speaker on the program will be L. V. Lampson, vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers. His subject will be "The Union Movement Among Teachers."

Mr. Lampson has been traveling in the Western states in the interests of the National Federation and was invited to come to California to speak at the Fresno Teachers' Institute, which will be held on December 17. The San Francisco teachers have taken the opportunity provided and have secured him for their institute as well.

An interesting session is assured and all teachers are invited to attend. Mr. P. J. Mohr, president of San Francisco Federation, will preside.

## UNIONISM SPREADS TO UNIVERSITIES.

The organization of groups of teachers and their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor has been very rapid recently. There are now over 130 unions in the United States and the idea is being adopted by all classes of instructors. Included in the lists at present are: The Universities of Harvard, Illinois, Columbia, Wellesley, Montana, New York and North Dakota.

This result has been the outgrowth in almost every case of low salaries the undemocratic administration of schools and the desire on the part of many for collective professional judgments on many details of daily work. Sheer necessity impelled the teachers to seek this remedy or leave the profession, and this offered a practical solution. As far as known each group acted independently. This is significant, for it showed that the treatment being accorded teachers throughout the country had forced on them the knowledge that they must have the help of outside organizations to better their conditions. The fact is significant that affiliation in each instance was with the American Federation of Labor, for it shows that other bodies were either indifferent or opposed to the welfare of the schools, or had no problems in common with the teachers.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The fourth national convention of the American Federation of Teachers is to be held in Chicago December 30 to January 2. San Francisco local will have a delegate at the convention.

The United States commissioner of education has just telegraphed from Washington for special information regarding the organization of the San Francisco Federation for his annual report.

Letters of inquiry regarding the organization of the San Francisco local have been received by Mr. Mohr from as far away as Iowa.

## THE SMITH-TOWNER BILL.

The Smith-Towner bill, revised, which is now before Congress, is one of the most vital measures ever proposed in behalf of education, and it deserves the support of every American citizen. The great educational program for which it provides has come about as a progressive development. It is required by the needs of the country; it is demanded by the sentiments of the people, and it is in accord with American institutions.

The Smith-Towner bill is the result of the co-operative effort of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the American Federation of Teachers and the National Educational Association.

The bill provides for the creation of a Department of Education and the annual appropriation of \$100,000,000 by the federal government in aid of teachers' salaries, in the equalization of educational opportunities, in the removal of illiteracy in the Americanization of emigrants, in physical education and in the preparation of adequate teachers.

The average annual salary of the teachers of the country is said to be about \$630, or in the terms of the former purchasing power of the dollar, about \$300. The low salaries, the high cost of living, the strain and stress of the times have wrought havoc with the teaching personnel of the public schools within the states. Mr. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, has estimated that over 100,000 schools in the country are now either without teachers or are under the supervision of incompetent or partially prepared instructors.

The bill under discussion will help to correct these conditions in providing for the partial payment of teachers' salaries by the national government, but at the same time it in no sense sets up a federal domination within the states. The initiative is left with the states; they may build up their own systems.

The national inventory of our resources which accompanied mobilization during the war just past, disclosed glaring defects in our educational system. It is the object of the Smith-Towner bill to correct these defects in our democracy in order that America's future may be secure.

## TEACHERS MAY MARRY.

Is marriage a bar to teaching? Does a woman automatically forfeit her position if she marries?

A New York legal decision on the subject some time ago declared any law illegal that tends to discourage matrimony.

In spite of this fact probationary teachers in the San Francisco public schools have been dismissed upon marrying.

Such a case occurred recently. A member of the Teachers' Federation, a probationary teacher, was married during vacation to a young man who had just returned from overseas. Upon reporting to her school at the beginning of the terms she found her position filled.

The case was referred to the Labor Council, and the secretary, John O'Connell, took it up with City Attorney Lull and received the decision that a woman may marry if she pleases and that such an act does not constitute grounds for dismissal.

The lady in question has since been reinstated in her position and the back salary paid her for the time during which she was deprived of her position.

## FIRST STATE FEDERATION OF TEACHERS ORGANIZED IN CALIFORNIA.

To California belongs the distinction of having organized the first State Federation of Teachers in the United States affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

On May 31, 1919, delegates from eight California locals met in San Francisco at the Labor Temple to discuss the desirability of forming a State Federation of Teachers. It was demonstrated that there was need of a state organization especially to carry on extension work, and to provide the means for concerted legislative action; to assist struggling locals and to be a clearing house for information.

The following officers were elected:

Mr. S. G. McLean, Sacramento High School Chapter 31, president; Miss Josephine Colby, Fresno High School Local 72, secretary; Anne T. Crowley, San Francisco Federation No. 61, treasurer.

The constitution of the American Federation of Teachers was remodeled to meet the requirements of the state organization.

The first meeting of the State Federation of Teachers was held on October 18, 1919, when Mr. Stillman, president of the American Federation of teachers, was in San Francisco. The achievements of the locals as recounted by the delegates were surprising, and were an incentive for greater efforts in the future. All of the delegates spoke enthusiastically of the inspiration and help received from attending meetings of the Central Labor bodies.

## EXTENSION WORK IN CALIFORNIA.

Unionism among teachers is a new movement. When its principles are understood and applied, it will be possible to make education mean what it should mean in a democracy. To further this end extension work is being carried on by the various locals in the state.

Fresno locals have done splendid work along these lines, having organized four locals in the past month—Bakersfield, Kerman, Selma and Kingsbury.

Sacramento locals have elected a Federation member president of the Northern Section of the California Teachers' Association. This jurisdiction covers ten counties in the northern part of California. The union candidate defeated the superintendent of schools of Sacramento and the president of the Chico Normal in the race for the presidency.

Following a suggestion from the Sacramento locals, the superintendent of schools called for an advisory council from their membership.

Vallejo Local 26 has a committee sitting with the Board of Education in an advisory capacity.

Many locals reported that through their efforts the salaries of teachers had been increased.

## A CHARGE TO THE TEACHERS.

It is for you to change primary education from the ground up, in order to make workers. There is place today in our society only for workers; the rest will be swept away in the storm. Make intelligent workers, instructed in the arts they practice, knowing what they owe to the national and to the human community.

Burn all the books which teach hatred. Exalt work and love. Let us develop reasonable men, capable of trampling under foot the vain splendor of barbaric glories.—Anatole France, from address to convention at Tours, August 7, 1919.



### SHALL "PUBLIC SERVANTS" JOIN THE UNIONS?

One objection to the unionization of teachers frequently heard is that the teachers, being public servants, should not align themselves with one section of the public against another. A more impartial attitude should prevail, according to this theory, or there will be danger of the schools becoming merely schools for trade unionists. "Affiliation, then, would be undemocratic, for it generates rather than obliterates class consciousness, which is a standing menace to our democratic institutions."

This proposition, pushed to its logical conclusion, would practically disfranchise not only teachers, but all public employees. It would make surrender of the rights of citizenship a condition for public service.

The fight of public employees to organize and affiliate with labor has been recognized by the national, state and city governments. Since the outbreak of the war the government has recognized universal unionization of federal employees. Moreover, the American Federation of Teachers is not organized against anyone, but for the best interests of the schools and teachers. This last the School Board Journal insists is the only question involved in the controversy.

There is no danger of the schools becoming schools for trade unionists, for there is no possible conflict between the good of society and the good of its members, of which the industrial workers are a large majority. The humanitarian achievements of the unions benefit not only themselves but society as a whole. The American Federation of Labor recognizes the necessity for both capital and labor, and is working toward a proper adjustment of conditions between them. Hence they represent the true interests of the whole people, which may not be to the liking of the minority, who control the wealth, and desire to breed a servile type of employees; but it can in no wise harm the children of any class, because any teaching that is for the purpose of destroying class consciousness will ultimately be for the good of all.

Teachers by affiliation help the birth of a new democracy—that of the common people, who possess a depth of insight and largeness of sympathy not evident among the so-called other elements of society. As teachers emerge from the direct domination of the school board, they become more and more responsible to the people as a whole.

John Dewey contends: "As the history of the Chicago Federation already shows, the great reason for the spread of these federations and for their affiliation with the general Federation of Labor is that it will strengthen in the teachers the sense that they are the servants of the community, that they are responsible to the community; and it will give them the backbone and the courage to look the situation in the face and to go ahead and do the right thing."

### NO REPRESENTATIVE OF LABOR ON BOARD OF EDUCATION.

San Francisco is one of the few large cities of the United States where organized labor is not represented on the Board of Education.

The San Francisco Federation of Teachers is in favor of the appointment of such a representative whenever the next change may occur in the personnel of the board.

Education is a matter of vital interest to labor. In its first convention in 1881 the American Federation of Labor went on record as advocating compulsory education and ever since it has repeated over and over its demand for universal education.

Furthermore, labor stands for education not as

the privilege of the few but as the right of the many. The purpose of education is not to develop a few leaders—that is the Prussian idea. Rather it is to develop all men. For this reason labor should likewise have a representative on the Board of Regents of the State University. To this end it should work for a shortening of the term of the university regents, which at present is sixteen years, a term considered by many who have studied the matter, entirely too long compared to the terms of office of other state and national officials.

### THE TEACHER'S CREED.

We believe in democracy, and in the schools as the chief agency of democracy.

We believe that the schools have failed of their fullest attainment because of undemocratic administration, adherence to tradition, and lack of responsiveness to the needs of the community; and that the teachers must find the remedy, if it is to be found.

We believe that servility breeds servility, and that if the schools are to produce free, unafraid men and women, American citizens of the highest type the teachers must live and work in an atmosphere of freedom and self-respect.

We believe that the teacher is one of the most highly productive of workers, and that the best interests of the schools and of the people demand an intimate contact and an effective co-operation between the teachers and the other workers of the community—upon whom the future of democracy must depend.—(Constitution of American Federation of Teachers.)

### THE TEACHER AND THE STRIKE.

"Hooray," shouts Johnny with a hopeful grin, when he hears that the teachers have unionized, for unions mean strikes and strikes to Johnny mean extra vacations.

"It can't be done," says the constitutional objector when he hears the news. "The schools will be ruined if the teachers unionize. What will happen if the teachers strike?"

"This is too much," groans the scandalized member of the Board of Trustees. "What is the world coming to? Next thing we know they will be striking!"

But they are all wrong. The teachers will not strike, and the reason is this: The ordinary strike injures the employer but the teachers' strike injures the children. Therefore the strike clause has been eliminated from the charter of the Teachers' Federation, and no machinery has been provided for initiating a strike among teachers.

But irrespective of this fact certain provisions of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor guarantee autonomy to national and international unions making it impossible for locals to be called out on strikes by any authority outside of themselves. These provisions are as follows: Article II, Section 2.

Section 2. The establishing of National and International Trade Unions is based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade and the promotion and advancement of such bodies. Article XI, Section 5.

Sec. 5. No Central Labor Union or other Central body of delegates shall have authority or power to order any organization affiliated with such Central Labor Union or other Central labor body on strike where such organization has a national organization until the proper authorities of such National or International organization have been consulted and agreed to such action.

### A TRIBUTE TO LABOR.

The following poem, a tribute to labor, was written by M. Doyle, a San Francisco teacher. In the last bulletin issued by Mr. Will C. Wood he introduced the poem to the teachers of the state in the following words: "M. Doyle, of the San Francisco schools, has written a poem which in my judgment, is worthy of the study of every high school class in California. Our high school pupils should learn that the hand and hand-work have had a tremendous influence on the development of human civilization. I am therefore printing in full M. Doyle's poem entitled, 'The Hymn of the Hand.' W. C. W."

#### The Hymn of the Hand.

Brute-stalked, with bare palm raised in vain,  
I begged of the niggard Past for power,  
Till I clutched a stone in a passionate hour  
And smote asunder its stubborn grain.  
Lo! Providence prompted that fate-charged blow,  
For I fashioned the flint to a human need,  
A vantage for man o'er his mammoth foe;  
I had armed with a Tool and a race was freed!

Through the toughest hide I could drive its edge  
To cut for a coat or shred for a thong;  
At will I could rend with my adamant wedge  
The fiber of oaks or the joints of the strong.  
So I joined in the joy of the soul's release  
As it beamed on my primitive skill at peace!  
And I carved in bone, that they might not perish,  
Fair symbols of thought that all time shall cherish.

The crafts were my creatures one and all;  
Through the webs I wove quaint fancies played;  
I coaxed the vase from a plastic ball  
And wedded the metals in molds I made.  
I rifled the forest long ready to yield  
Its fragrant wealth to the wants of man,  
And I garnered the gifts of mine and field  
While rigging for trade the fleet and van.

Time came when I mastered an anarchy Might  
With trappings of iron so tricked to curb  
I could throttle or urge by pressure slight  
A Monster in motion with power superb.  
To its rhythmic stroke the staid ground rocked  
While the startled air pulsed to its puffs of pride,  
And mass and number as anought were mocked  
As it hissed resistance and place aside.

Yet we thrust new life on the passive earth  
And swathed her in traffic bonds round about,  
Till the Race-weal ruled and relief took birth  
And distrust and famine were put to rout.  
We had made of old Ocean a crystal floor  
Where my steady-keeled steel-walled prodigies—  
Each a pent province, from shore to shore—  
Swept on in defiance of tide and breeze.

And an Overworld mothers my new-fledged Race  
Gliding free in glad jest over futile walls  
And a key touch thrills thought through the  
nerves of space

In Unity's service and instant calls.  
For my deftness ordained of an infinite Mind  
Was not destined alone to amaze and equip,  
But to make for the mingling of all mankind  
A borderless world-league of Fellowship.

—M. Doyle.

### INFORMATION BUREAU.

It has been suggested by out-of-town teachers' unions that an information bureau be established for the dissemination of authentic labor news among the teachers of the state. The complaint has been made that it is difficult, if not impossible, in some places to get the labor side of disputes between labor and employees.

"Extravagance rots character," said Roosevelt. Save and buy Government Savings Stamps.



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Dec. 5, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Newspaper Writers, Frederick W. Ely, vice Chas. Woodman; Federal Employees, F. W. Lynch, vice Chas. F. Franklin; Fur Workers, Emma Brunzell; Photo Engravers, Joseph Mayer, Leo Kowalkowski, Casket Workers, Tom Hammerslag, vice W. L. Wilkins. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the following unions inclosing donations for the unions on strike: Webb Pressmen, Bookbinders, Cap Makers, Stage Employes, Garment Cutters, Ladies' Garment Workers, Waiters, Bakery Wagon Drivers, Warehousemen. From Building Trades Council of Phoenix, Arizona, stating that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Assn. were attempting to establish the open shop in that city and advising unionists to stay away. From the Theatrical Federation, commending the representatives of labor and others for their assistance and in having championed labor's cause during the debate before the Board of Supervisors on the resolutions introduced by Supervisor Gallagher on the coal miners' situation. From the San Francisco Municipal Music League, in reference to its first concert to be given December 11, Civic Auditorium, at 8:30 p. m. From Supervisor Mulvihill, acknowledging receipt of Council's communication thanking him for his support on the resolutions as introduced by Supervisor Gallagher. Copy of resolutions adopted by Federal Employes' Union, relative to certain elements within the ranks of labor.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From Allied Culinary Workers' Joint Executive Board, endorsing the wage scale of Cooks' Union.

**Referred to Law and Legislative Committee**—From the Housewives' League of San Francisco, whose purpose is to reduce the high cost of living, and requesting the endorsement of labor in this great work.

**Referred to Labor Clarion**—From the Baltimore Federation of Labor, stating that the Liberty Yeast Corporation of Baltimore city is now fair to organized labor, and thanking unions that assisted.

**Referred to Label Section**—From Metal Polishers' Union of Newark, N. J., notifying Council that the Red Devil Tool Co., of Irvington, N. J., was unfair to organized labor.

**Referred to Secretary**—From San Francisco Newsboys' Assn., inclosing two tickets for banquet to be held at the White Lunch Cafeteria, which is unfair to organized labor.

**Request Complied With**—From the Central Labor Council of Fort Scott, Kansas, requesting Council to give publicity to the fact that Borden Condensed Milk Company is unfair to organized labor.

**Resolutions Adopted**—From San Francisco Federation of Teachers, copy of resolutions adopted by them condemning the practice of circulating petitions for teachers' signatures, one in favor of the retention of a member of the Board of Education, and another in favor of the appointment of a principal to a position on the Board, and requesting Council's approval of same, and that copy be transmitted to the Mayor.

Whereas, Certain petitions to His Honor, the Mayor, are being circulated for the signatures of teachers, one in favor of the retention of a member of the Board of Education, and another in favor of the appointment of a principal to a position on the Board; and

Whereas, Said petition or petitions have been

circulated on the school premises during school hours by principals whose names head the list of signatures; and

Whereas, Teachers have felt themselves coerced into signing such petition or petitions contrary to their better judgment; and

Whereas, It is contrary to the true spirit of professional ethics for teachers to sign a petition either in favor or against any person in authority over them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Federation of Teachers hereby condemns this practice; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to the San Francisco Labor Council for approval, with the request that, if approved, they be forwarded by the Council to His Honor, Mayor James Rolph, Jr.

Resolution introduced by Delegate Bonsor, requesting Council to reiterate its position as opposed to Asiatic competition and for complete Asiatic exclusion. Resolution reads:

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, December 5, reiterates its position as opposed to Asiatic competition; for complete exclusion of all Asiatic immigration; for stoppage of the picture bride custom; for denial of citizenship to all Asiatics whether born in this country or elsewhere; for abrogation of the so-called Gentlemen's agreement and prohibiting aliens not entitled to citizenship from owning or leasing lands, and be it further

Resolved, That we strenuously oppose the propaganda of a few mahogany desk farmers and others for the purpose of encouraging importation of Asiatic coolie labor for farm or other work.

Resolutions introduced by Delegate M. J. McGuire, relative to the Mason resolution now pending before Congress calling for the appropriation of \$14,000 for the appointment of a United States diplomatic corps to the Republic of Ireland and requesting Council to request our representatives to support said resolution. Resolution reads:

Whereas, The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives will on Friday, December 12, have before it for hearing a resolution submitted by Representative Mason of Illinois, calling for the appropriation of the sum of \$14,000 for the appointment of a United States diplomatic corps to the Republic of Ireland, and

Whereas, We believe that this resolution is in consonance with the highest principles of Americanism; that it has the sanction of precedent, and that it has for its purpose the carrying out of the announced policies of the President of the United States when he declared for the freedom of small peoples now oppressed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby endorse the Mason resolution and that we call upon our representatives in the House of Congress to use their best efforts that the Mason resolution may be favorably reported upon by the Foreign Affairs Committee; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent our representatives in Congress, and to the Press.

**Reports of Unions**—Cigarmakers—Have adjusted differences with employers; men will re-

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Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.  
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave.  
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.  
JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets \$80,509,192.14  
Deposits 57,122,180.22  
Capital Actually Paid Up 1,000,000.00  
Reserve and Contingent Funds 2,387,011.92  
Employees' Pension Fund 306,852.44

### OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; G. A. Belcher, Assistant Cashier; Geo. Schammel, Assistant Cashier; R. A. Lauenstein, Assistant Cashier; C. W. Heyer, Manager Mission Branch; W. C. Heyer, Manager Park-Presidio District Branch; O. F. Paulsen, Manager Haight St. Branch; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, Gen. Attorneys. Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christenson, L. S. Sherman.

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turn to work Monday; El Primo cigar unfair. Riggers and Stevedores—Members still on strike; men standing firm. Tailors—Strike still on; have received endorsement of International; employers operating under open shop conditions; Kelleher & Brown having work made in Chinatown. Cracker Bakers—Have levied assessment for unions on strike; National Biscuit Company unfair. Chauffeurs—Are having trouble with members of other crafts working on their jurisdiction. Street Carmen—Are visiting other unions to have members patronize the Municipal cars. Butchers No. 508—Have levied assessment for striking unions; requested the holding of examinations for market inspectors by Civil Service Commission. Cooks—Have amended constitution to enable them to levy assessment. Musicians—Techau Tavern now fair; many organizations employing non-union musicians.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended the endorsement of the Sugar Workers' wage scale and agreement, subject to the approval of the American Federation of Labor. On the request of Jewelry Workers' Union for a boycott on the firms of Steffens and Shuey, the matter was referred to the Secretary. The request of Box Makers with reference to Nucoa Butter Company, the matter was laid over for one week. Recommended endorsement of the wage scale of Coopers' Union. In the matter of the wage scale of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, it was agreed to lay same over for one week, so that employers may be represented at next meeting. In the matter of resolutions from Bakers' Union No. 24 relative to closer amalgamation, committee recommended that the union take this matter up with its International and they in turn take it up with the American Federation of Labor and the various Internationals. Pursuant to instructions of the Council regarding the distribution of the moneys from strike assessment and recommended that the money be distributed on a per capita basis. Report concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of resolution of Delegate Martin, relative to H. R. Bill 6750, providing for the deportation of certain undesirable aliens, your committee recommends that the Council adopt the resolution as amended by the committee. Resolution reads:

Whereas, The Dillingham Bill, H. R. 6750, an act "to deport certain undesirable aliens and to deny readmission to those deported," is now before the United States Senate and the House of Representatives for consideration and passage; and

Whereas, This bill, ostensibly intended to deal with alien enemies interned during the recent war and other undesirable aliens, also includes provisions for the deportation of certain aliens who are political offenders against foreign governments and by reason of such status are entitled to the right of political asylum in conformity with American traditions and the usages of international law and relations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council urges the amendment of the Dillingham bill so that its provisions do not apply to political refugees in this country and do not interfere with the traditional right of political asylum; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be immediately forwarded to Congressmen John I. Nolan and Julius Kahn, and to United States Senators Phelan and Johnson.

In the matter of resolutions submitted by the National Board of Underwriters of New York, calling attention to the danger of life and property through carelessness in smoking, and urging upon employees generally to be careful in handling waste and inflammable materials, your committee recommends that the said resolution

be adopted. Report concurred in. Committee will meet next Thursday evening.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$3,240.70. Expenses, \$10,107.60.

Adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Label Section Meeting Held Wednesday, December 3, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Secretary Desephte.

On call for nominations for temporary chairman Brother G. L. Howard was nominated and elected.

**Absentees**—Brothers Hanson, Kane, Condrette, Brundage and Grace.

**Communications**—From Consumers' Co-operative League to have representative at special meeting to be held December 11 referred to Delegate Plato.

**Reports of Unions**—Tailors report that the new proposal from the Union had been rejected by the Merchant Tailors; request that a circular letter be sent to Organized Labor in their behalf; referred to National Board. Janitors report donating \$50; that membership has increased so as to hold two meetings a month; that the American Bldg. Maintenance Co. was unfair to them and that this concern was doing work for the Native Sons' Hall Assn. Carpet Upholsterers report that they are busy; made a \$100 donation to be divided among the striking Unions. Office Employees also donated \$50. Boxmakers and Sawyers report that the Nucoa Butter Co. was having their boxes made in the unfair Standard Box Co.; that they donated \$25 and levied an assessment of \$1 and would levy more if needed. Shoe Clerks have assessment of 50 cents a week. Bill Posters the same. Brother Howard submitted printed matter from the Young & Swain Baking Co, Libby's Milk, J. H. Newbauer, Globe Bakery and the Cannoneer Ball to be held December 13 that does not bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council; same referred to the Label Agent; also stated that all motion picture posters did not bear the Union Label. Grocery Clerks reported that since there were so many robberies and holdups of grocery stores of late that this Union as well as the Grocers' Ass'n were more determined than ever to bring about an early closing movement, but ask that in the meantime to refrain from patronizing any store after six o'clock any night in the week and on holidays and Sundays. Ladies' Auxiliary reports that they want the hall they meet in to employ a Union janitor; referred to Janitors' Union. Glove Workers assessed themselves 50 cents, and again state that the demand for their label is not what it ought to be.

**Label Agent**—Reports that he is back on the job and will devote more time to Label work. Advised that the cost of making and showing Label slides would be more than the Section can afford; that a circular letter was being sent out for the holiday season advising Trade Union-

ists and friends to demand the Label, Card and Button; that he had sent a letter to the Nucoa Butter Co. but received no reply as yet; that the bill boards were in a bad condition and should be repainted; referred to the Agitation Committee.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

## Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET  
Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

HYAMS & McINTYRE, in Frank Stammers' Model Playlet "Maybloom"; CHARLES & HENRY RIGOLLETO, assisted by the Swanson Sisters and Company, in "Around the World," a Muse of Versatility; CARTMELL & HARRIS, in a New Singing and Dancing Skit, "Golfing With Cupid"; GEO. WATTS & BELLE HAWLEY in "Laughs Coated With Melodies"; FOX & WARD, "The Record Minstrel and Vaudeville Team of the World"; AL & FANNY STEDMAN, in "Pianocapers"; ELIZABETH BRICE, in the "OVERSEAS REVUE," with WILL MORRISSEY.

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 15c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

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UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality First in Style

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CRESCENT WRENCHES, ALL SIZES

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SALMON EGGS 35c



### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

E. K. Sargison, well known to the old-timers of No. 21, has returned to Seattle after a month's stay in San Francisco.

Richmond Typographical Union has just signed a new scale agreement with the publishers of that city covering a period of one year from December 2, 1919. The scale calls for \$6.50 for day work and \$7.00 for night work.

Charles S. Lamphere, formerly in charge of the San Francisco Examiner composing room, was recently made superintendent of the mechanical department of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The following is from the Denver Labor Bulletin:

A majority of the members of Typographical Union No. 6 of New York, who were out on "vacations," have gone back to work, in conformity with the vote taken by Big Six and in obedience to the mandate issued by their international officers, and the remnant who met in Webster Hall after the above action was taken by the union to protest against the mandate decided in the end to return to work. The employing printers reported that in many cases the men returned in such large numbers that they were having difficulty in arranging work for them to do. In many cases the normal force of pressmen was at work. Pressmen's Union No. 51 has held a referendum vote to decide whether the members shall reaffiliate with the International Printing Pressmen's Union, but the vote has not been announced.

At the opening of the meeting held by the "vacationists" there were 600 men in the hall, but before the close they had dwindled to about 300. Although the meeting was originally called to protest against the mandate of the international officers, it was turned into an opportunity to condemn the tactics of Leon H. Rouse, the president of Big Six. Speaker after speaker expressed the feeling that the men had

been led up to the crucial point and then had been deserted. Every one made it clear that he was unwilling to go back to work, but they felt that they had been beaten and that there was nothing else to do.

A resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a committee to write the history of the fight and place the blame for the outcome where it belonged. The purpose, the men said, was to show that they were not Bolsheviks, that they had followed their leaders, and had acted in good faith throughout. Another resolution provided that if the responsibility for defeat proved to rest at the feet of the Big Six leaders a campaign should be started for their replacement at the next election of officers. Rouse was again and again called a "quitter."

The labor committee of the Printers' League Section of the Association of Employing Printers met the members of the I. T. U. executive council to discuss the problem of putting all the men to work again and to lay the preliminaries for arbitration of the demand of the men for the forty-four-hour week and the \$50 weekly wage. The men who return to work now will work under the old forty-eight-hour week and will receive a \$6 raise, or \$42 a week.

In an official statement issued jointly by the officers of local unions affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades Council, it was stated that on the resumption of work all pressmen who had been loyal to the International Union would be protected in their positions, and that discharges of those men would not be permitted upon the return of men who had gone out during the secession dispute. It was stated that such a demand for dismissal had been made in one shop by men who had been secessionists but had returned with international cards. It was also stated where compositors returned to work it would be necessary for the employers to obtain International Union members for their pressrooms, as no men would be taken on who did not hold such cards.

### DEATHS.

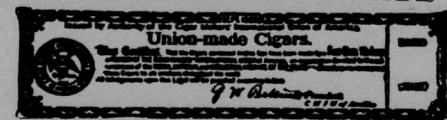
The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Joseph Lucich and Samuel Luthi of the boilermakers, John E. Moulton of the lathers, Henry Gerber of the letter carriers, Archie Beaton of the blacksmiths and helpers, Charles Brother of the electrical workers, Edwin Evenson of the riggers and stevedores.

### Fleischmann's Yeast

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BLUE LABEL CIGARS

The Brunswick

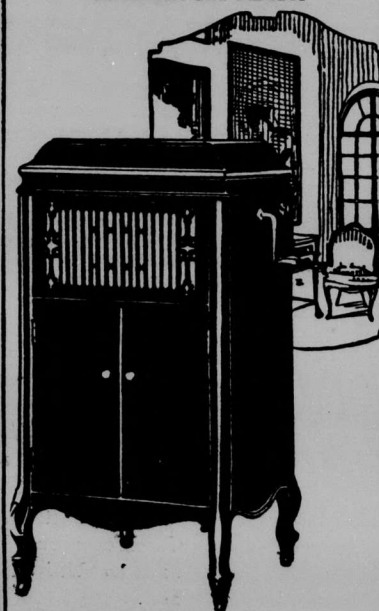
### Requires No Exclusive Artists

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And with the "Ultona" Reproducer and the new all-wood "Tone Amplifier" you can play them as they never have been played before.

There's a Brunswick dealer near you who will be glad to play this new-day instrument for you. His name and address and beautiful descriptive catalog sent upon request. Write for it.

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# Overalls



This ticket, sewed on MOGUL garments, is a sign of durable material, good workmanship and satisfaction.

**All Sizes at All Dealers**

**WESTERN UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

32 Battery Street  
San Francisco, Calif.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Dallas, Tex.      Sedalia, Mo.

*More Wear For The Money*



**MORE POWER NEEDED.**

"More hydroelectric energy must be developed in California to meet the present requirements, and vastly more is necessary to accommodate future demands."

The foregoing is an excerpt from an article by Irving S. Martin, a member of the California State Railroad Commission, published in the Stockton "Record" in its issue of August 30th, last. It indicates that the Railroad Commission, having jurisdiction of the public utilities of the State, appreciates the seriousness of the power situation and the immediate necessity of its amelioration in the best interests of the State of California and her people. A letter sent out by the commission to the power companies last August contained the following:

"We are certain that you appreciate the critical situation of the power supply at this time, and the urgent necessity of employing every practicable means to meet the increasing demand for power, both by new construction and by reinforcement, where feasible, of present facilities."

This message is fraught with grave importance. It presents to the people of California as well as to the public utilities a state of things very little realized up to the present time. And, while warning the people of this condition it renders inestimable service to the cause of progress in California by reminding the people that to themselves this problem of hydroelectric development is one of pure self-interest.

A few facts recently compiled by the engineers of the California State Railroad Commission will serve to explain better than anything that has yet been published the situation as it stands today. These figures are as follows:

There are eighty-four electric utilities in the State of California, operating seventy-five hydroelectric plants, with an installed capacity of 465,000 kilowatts, and fifty steam plants with an installed capacity of 305,000 kilowatts, making a total of one hundred and twenty-five plants, aggregating 770,000 kilowatts.

During the year 1918 these plants generated a total of 2,892,000,000 kilowatt-hours, of which

2,163,000,000 kilowatt-hours, or 75 per cent of the total, were produced from water power.

This power is transmitted through 7,300 miles of high tension transmission lines to points of distribution, from which 84,000 miles of secondary distribution lines extend. Electric service is supplied to 545,000 consumers.

The installed capacity of consumers' lights, motors and other power-consuming devices exceeds 1,800,000 horsepower. Nearly 900,000 kilowatts of distribution transformers are installed on these systems.

The following statement summarizes the revenues and operating expenses of all California electric utilities for the year ending December 31st, 1918:

Revenues	
From Municipal Lighting .....	\$ 1,756,000
From Res. & Commercial Lighting...	12,793,000
From Sales to other Electric Utilities.	3,681,000
From Power .....	20,582,000
From Miscellaneous .....	740,000

\$39,552,000

#### Operating Expenses (incl. Maintenance and Repairs)

Production Expenses .....	\$10,114,000
(of which 44,742,000 was for fuel oil and 72,853,000 was for purchased energy.)	
Transmission Expenses .....	741,000
Distribution Expenses .....	2,721,000
Commercial Expenses .....	1,568,000
General and Miscellaneous Exp. ....	1,788,000
Other (Mdse., Steam Sales, etc.) .....	605,000
Taxes. ....	2,600,000
Depreciation .....	2,445,000

Total Operating Expenses .....\$22,582,000

#### UNION CRACKERS.

The Cracker Bakers' Union is conducting a campaign against the products of the National Biscuit Company and is boosting the product of local firms who have a signed agreement with the Cracker Bakers' Union and the Cracker Packers' Union, the latter organization being composed exclusively of girls.

## LAST CHANCE TO GET LIQUOR IS HERE

For those who enjoy a good glass of beer or stronger drink, there is one chance left for them to gratify their desire. The only way that this may be accomplished is to make it yourself. Home brewing and the making of strong liquors without the use of stills or machinery is as yet in its infancy in this country. In Europe, however, it is a daily task of the average housekeeper. To meet the demand for a reliable book of instructions and recipes for the Home Making of Liquor, a Master Brewer has revealed his priceless formulas and trade secrets in a new, copyrighted book—"SECRETS OF HOME BREWING." This wonderful book contains OVER 200 of the choicest professional recipes and full instructions for the making in your own kitchen of beer, wines, gin and whiskey. These beverages can be easily and successfully made from farm products, with ordinary kitchen utensils. The present Prohibition Laws allow the advertisement,

sale and shipment of this book thru the mails. But not after the National Prohibition Law becomes effective, on January 16th, next. Every day that passes without your having this wonderful book means that you are missing one of the joys of life—a good glass of beer or whiskey. And remember that the sale of this book will shortly be stopped. This in itself should be sufficient recommendation that "SECRETS OF HOME BREWING" is the real goods. No matter what formulas you have tried before, you will find something new and different in this book, which will more than repay you for its cost. Until January 16th, 1920, we will mail this book, prepaid, in plain wrapper, anywhere in the U. S. or Canada. Rush One Dollar to EXPERT FORMULA COMPANY, 1772 BROADWAY, DEPT. L. C., DENVER, COLORADO. All formulas guaranteed. Money back if not satisfied.

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Market and Jones Sts

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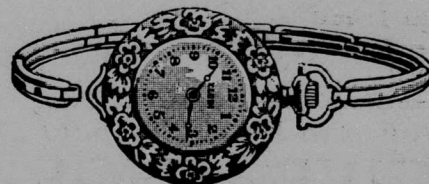
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and Omega Watches.

Silver Watches, all kinds, \$2.00 up.		Cut to
7 Jewelled American make, regular price.....	\$2.50	\$ 1.49
18 size, Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	5.00	2.50
7 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	6.00	3.75
15 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	8.00	5.00
17 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	15.00	8.50
19 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	28.00	15.00
21 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	35.00	20.00
23 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	45.00	25.00

Elgin and Waltham Ladies' Wrist Watches \$13 and up  
\$10 and up—Ladies' Solid Gold Watches



Hand Chased Signet Rings, Lockets, Lavalliers, Brooches and  
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Yosemite Beer on  
Draught

**JOHN WIESE**

CAFETERIA—STEAM TABLE  
Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

## Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

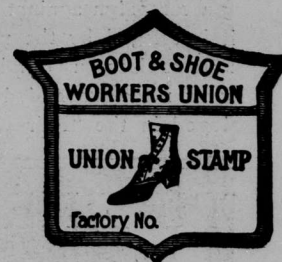
If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in  
Non-union factories

### DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it  
bears a plain and readable impression of

This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP  
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence  
of the UNION STAMP.

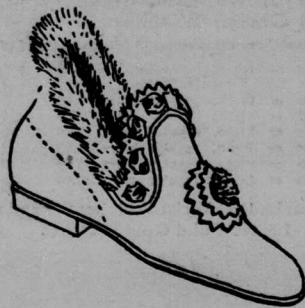
**BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION**  
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely,  
Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,  
Sec.-Treas.



# Give Shoes for Christmas!

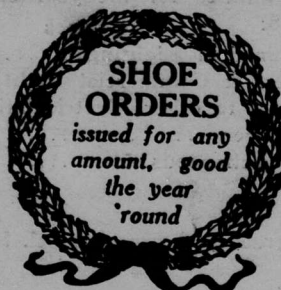


## SENSIBLE GIFTS

ALWAYS Acceptable— Always Useful

### Our Holiday Stock of Footwear

Offers Shoes and Slippers  
for the entire family at  
Most Reasonable Prices.



When in DOUBT About SIZE or STYLE  
GIVE a SHOE ORDER

The  
Union  
Shoe  
Store

B KATSCHINSKI  
**Philadelphia Shoe Co**

825 MARKET STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.  
OAKLAND

The  
Union  
Shoe  
Store

#### THE MUNICIPAL RAILWAY.

The Municipal Carmen's Union is making a strong campaign to induce the people of the Bay region, and particularly the members of unions and their families, to patronize the publicly owned car lines whenever possible in preference to the privately owned lines. This request on the part of the union is certainly a reasonable one and should not be necessary in this city because the people know the kind of treatment they have received at the hands of the management of the United Railroads, an institution that has for years been a hindrance to the progress of the city, that has opposed the desires of the people on every occasion and that has refused to furnish anything like adequate service. The municipal lines are owned and operated for the benefit of the people and not for the profit of the few. It is, therefore, the duty of the people to patronize these lines and the duty should be fully complied with.

#### BUTCHERS.

"Fair is unfair," says the Butchers' Union, which is conducting a campaign against the "Fair Market" because, it is alleged by the union officers, the proprietor patronizes an "unfair" wholesale concern. The union has suspended its members who are employed in the "Fair Market."

#### TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

Telephone Operators' Union, Local 54A, will give a social dance in Druid's hall on Tuesday evening, December 16. The guest of honor will be Miss Rose Sullivan of Boston, general organizer for the telephone operators' department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who is conducting a campaign of organization in California among telephone operators.

December 15 Miss Sullivan will preside over a conference of telephone operators from various parts of the state to discuss wages and working conditions of telephone operators. The conference will be held in San Francisco.

#### JANITORS ELECT OFFICERS.

The Janitors' Protective Union has elected the following officers: President, John R. Matheson; vice-president, Charles Erickson; treasurer, J. W. Spencer; recording secretary, William Carr; financial secretary, Frank Daunet; guide, Fred Hogarth; guardian, Herbert Robinson; trustees, Albert Tilden; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, J. R. Matheson, Gustave Magnuson, T. F. Bryant, A. G. Hartley; delegates to Theatrical Federation, J. R. Matheson, George Madin, H. Robinson; delegates to Label Section, A. M. Yturriaga, Charles Erickson.

#### MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

Many of the disabled veterans who applied to the Federal Board for Vocational Education for retraining express a desire to be given a musical education.

If the applicant has had any previous experience, either instrumental or vocal, and has sufficient education to continue, an expert is called in who gives his opinion. If the expert's report is favorable the veteran gets his opportunity.

Some of the men who have already been granted this training have made some requests of the Board which, if complied with, would soon bring financial ruin to the Government. One veteran requested that he be furnished with a harp costing twelve hundred dollars; another wanted a grand piano costing fourteen hundred dollars! a future Mozart wanted the Board to furnish him with a two hundred fifty dollar violin.

According to an act of Congress, the Federal Board is permitted to furnish necessary instruments to complete a musical education but they find it impossible to meet demands for grand pianos, thousand dollar harps and two hundred fifty dollar violins.

#### WAITRESSES ELECT OFFICERS.

The Waitresses' Union has elected the following officers without opposition, the nomination and election being held the same day: President, Nonie Cordes; vice-president, Helen Patterson; minute clerk, Essie Hodges; financial secretary, Laura Molleda; treasurer, Marguerite King; business agent, Mary Everson; inside guard, Irene Craig; trustees, Pearl Perry, Kate McCarthy, Josie Costello; delegates to local joint executive board, Laura Molleda, Kate McCarthy, Marguerite King, with Nonie Cordes, Anna Heusley and Helen Patterson as alternates; delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, Nonie Cordes, Josie Costello, Irene Craig, Mary Everson, Laura Molleda, Kate McCarthy and Helen Patterson.

#### DONATIONS.

At the last general meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council donations to the general strike fund were reported as follows: Warehousemen's Union, \$350; Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, \$300; Waiters' Union, \$250; Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, \$38.75; Garment Cutters' Union, \$50; Stage Employees' Union, \$60; Cap Makers' Union, \$10.

The following unions reported that they had levied an assessment of 50 cents per member per week for the strike fund: Web Pressmen's Union, Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, Bookbinders' and Bindery Women's Union and Cracker Bakers' Union.

#### STAY AWAY FROM PHOENIX.

The Building Trades Council of Phoenix and Vicinity, Arizona, desires to make it known to mechanics of every trade that there is an open shop fight on in Phoenix at the present time, and warns all strangers to stay away. The Chamber of Commerce has a committee out soliciting employers to neither employ union-men nor to sell them building materials. The unfair employers are also cutting wages. Housing conditions are bad and prices of provisions unusually high.

Don't let your dollars loaf. Exchange your bond coupons for Thrift or Savings Stamps.

NO STRIKE HERE THE ONLY HIGH CLASS TAILORS THAT HAVE A UNION SHOP

**Al. C. Posener - Phil F. Friedman**

Artistic Tailoring

139 ELLIS STREET, above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



Exposure to Sun, Wind, Dust, Heat, Cold, Gases and Bad Lighting is injurious to your Eyes. Sore, Inflamed Eyes Quickly Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. At all Drug Stores. Write for Eye Care Book, free.

Murine Eye Remedy Co., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago